

FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society,

WITH PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 1865.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,

Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Street.

1865.

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The Board of Directors have ordered as follows:

"Whereas; The African Repository is the property of the Society, and is valuable in proportion as it promotes its interests—

Resolved, That it be sent gratuitously to all Life Members desiring it, to all Pastor of Churches annually taking a collection for the cause and desiring it, and to every individual who annually contributes to any branch of the Society, and expresses a wish to any Agent to have the publication."

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The mail steamer for Liberia and the West Coast of Africa, leaves Liverpool, England, on the 24th of each month. Letters can be sent direct from any post office in the United States: postage not exceeding in weight half an ounce, 33 cents, prepaid. Letters, enclosed in envelopes, and addressed to either of the Secretaries of this Society, will be forwarded, as heretofore, free of charge, by vessels from this country.

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FORTY-EIGHTH
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OF THE

American Colonization Society.

JANUARY 17, 1865.

OBITUARIES.

During the year now closed, as in the preceding one, several of our associates and patrons have ceased from their labors and entered upon their reward. Among them are three Vice-Presidents of the Society:—Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, SOLOMON STURGES, Esq., and Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

Judge Hornblower was long the President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and gave to the cause his counsels and his influence; Mr. Sturges was an earnest friend and liberal contributor; and Prof. Silliman early brought his profound and comprehensive mind to an investigation of the principles and aims of the Society, the result of which was published and had an extensive circulation.

Nor should another stroke of the Divine hand be passed by in silence. Dr. ROBERT R. REED, who died December 14th, will be recognized by all who knew him as justly ranking among the good and great. One of the oldest members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, he remained one of its pillars and promoters until his death—always a staunch and useful advocate of the best interests of the colored race in this country and in Africa.

Finances.—The Packet Mary Caroline Stevens.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the Society, as exhibited by the accompanying statement of the Treasurer, presents a very satisfactory state of affairs. It will be seen that the receipts for the year ending December 31, 1864, including a balance from last year, amount to \$91,454.74, and the disbursements \$89,931.45.

The failure of emigrants has enabled the Executive Committee to invest the sum of \$35,000 in the securities of the Government of the United States, leaving the Society in a favorable condition for the demands which must be made upon it, and giving to its patrons good proof of the economy in management, and to its emigrants sufficient assurance of ability to fulfil its pledges.

Appropriations have been made for enriching Liberia with the facilities of civilization and education. Machinery for the marketable preparation of sugar has been ordered; about forty beasts of burthen and draft have been introduced from the Cape de Verde islands: a statistical return of the condition of the Republic has been arranged for, and \$2,500 applied toward the support of Liberia College.

THE PACKET MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The lack of emigrants prevented the dispatch of the Society's packet M. C. Stevens on her usual spring trip for Liberia. A good charter party was sought, but without avail. The expense for wharfage and care in port, her rapid deterioration while unemployed, and the loss of interest on the capital which she might realize, induced efforts for her sale. These proved unsuccessful. After due notice she was offered at auction, in Baltimore, October 22nd, and sold to the highest bidder, producing \$30,000 cash.

The disposal of the packet was not the result of necessity, but was prompted by prudential considerations. The proceeds have

Emigrants Sent.

been invested in the securities of the Government of the United States, and with the income therefrom will, as expressed by the Board of Directors in the direction of sale, "be sacredly devoted a special trust fund to be employed at some future favorable period in the purchase of a suitable vessel to be called by the same name, and used by the Society for the same purpose for which the M. C. Stevens was intended to be used: to the end that the noble donation may be perpetuated in the manner and for the purposes intended by John Stevens, of Talbot county, Maryland, the distinguished benefactor of the Society."

EMIGRANTS SENT.

Twenty-three emigrants have been colonized in Liberia during the year—eighteen having been sent by the trader "Thomas Pope" January 16, and five by the same vessel, September 13, from New York. The States from which these removed are Massachusetts, 2; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 10; and Illinois, 4. They are generally well educated persons, comprising two ministers of the Gospel and Prof. Martin H. Freeman and family.

Professor Freeman is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Middlebury College of the class of 1849. For several years he was the popular principal of a Collegiate Institution for colored youth in Western Pennsylvania. His reasons for making Liberia his home are thus cogently given:

1. "Because I am fully persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, the surest, the best, and I had almost said, the only way by which the negro of the United States can arise to the full status of mankind.

2. "Because Africa presents a very important and desirable field for civilizing and missionary labors—the resources of an entire continent to be developed, the energies of a whole race to be di-

 Emigrants Sent.—Emigration.

rected by civilization and controlled by the benign influences of Christianity.

3. "And last, though not least, the earnest conviction that I am a man, and by consequence that it is not only my privilege, but my duty, to endeavor to secure for myself and my children all the rights, privileges, and immunities that pertain to humanity.

"Believing thus, I feel it to be my duty, my privilege, and for my interest, to go to Africa. I do not expect to improve my pecuniary condition; I leave a congenial situation, and a comparatively prominent position, with no expectation other than a life of toil and struggle for my daily bread, ending perhaps with premature suffering and death. But I believe my manhood is at last sufficiently developed to enable me to bear these evils, if, by so doing, I can secure for myself and my posterity this greater good, *liberty and equality*."

The expenses of the passage and for the usual support after arrival at Monrovia, of Prof. Freeman and family, have been borne by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. And the Travelling Secretary of our Society as an extra incidental service, has obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$3,000 for the support of Mr. Freeman as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Liberia College:—thereby securing \$1,000 in addition, subscribed by John P. Crozer, Esq., for the same object.

EMIGRATION.

The war has not only diminished our receipts, but it has deprived us of our usual supply of emigrants. Many who would have sought to improve their fortunes in Liberia have been diverted to the army. Others who could go have high anticipations that an important change will be wrought by it in their favor, and that their political and social condition will be so improved as to relieve them from the necessity of seeking a home elsewhere.

Colonizationists have a peculiar interest in the issue of the great

The Barbados Company.

contest growing out of their relation to our colored population. They believe that their labors are daily rendered more important and necessary. Instead of four or five hundred thousand free people of color, there will be millions for whose welfare the philanthropist and the Christian will be solicitous. The end of the war will be but the beginning of the negro question.

White labor promises to penetrate regions of our land, where, as yet, it is unknown. An unparalleled immigration has set in, which has already more than supplied the places of the wounded and the slain, and which threatens ere long to bring to the door of laborers the question of employment.

Emigration alone offers to the colored race a happier future—not removal to some remote portion of our own country, for here, everywhere, even in its wildest nooks and corners, the Anglo-Saxon has monopolized every acre. Of all the earth, Africa alone presents a theatre on which it may erect an independent and powerful nationality.

Many under the most favorable circumstances will prefer to remain among us; but the young, the intelligent, and the resolute—those ambitious of wealth and position—will generally leave. Increase the means, the interest, and the spirit in this great enterprise, and subjects will, by and by, not be wanting to fill the retiring ranks in the voluntary exodus of the colored race.

THE BARBADOS COMPANY.

Liberia is the only portion of Africa which her civilized descendants, returning from an exile of centuries, occupy, the sole inheritance of the children of Ham where any portion of that race can be said to hold an intelligent rule. To this inviting State thoughtful Africans everywhere are looking with the deepest interest. In some of the West India Islands there is considerable inquiry for informa-

The Barbados Company.

tion about the African Republic, and a desire to enjoy under its free government industrial, political, and social elevation.

In Barbados, several hundred colored persons are stated to be ready and anxious for the opportunity to make Liberia their home. A company has been organized for the purpose of removal, composed, it is represented, of tradesmen and mechanics, sugar-boilers, and useful agents in raising and manufacturing the produce of tropical countries. Every head of a family is said to be a director of agricultural labor. "A country of twenty-one miles long by fourteen wide, and a population of 153,000 inhabitants, must needs keep them in constant intercourse with each other, so that there can be no want of knowledge of that branch of industry which must necessarily be considered fundamental."

The aid of this Society has been solicited through communications from the Government of Liberia, and from various parties intending to remove, and by an agent of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," now in this country. But as this movement had not assumed tangible shape until just before the Annual Session of the Board of Directors of the Society, and as it involves questions of much delicacy and importance, no decision has been had in the case. The Executive Committee have commended the subject to the direct and immediate liberality of the friends of the applicants and of the elevation of Africa, and they earnestly hope that the required means may be promptly obtained.

The last Legislature of Liberia not only passed an Act appropriating \$4,000 to facilitate immigration from the West Indies, but it increased the grant of land to heads of families to twenty-five acres. Those from the United States are entitled to but ten acres, as heretofore. A Proclamation dated Monrovia, March 1, 1864, has been issued by President Warner, inviting settlers from the Isles of the West.

This movement of the Barbadians is a significant event, not unex-

The Aborigines of Liberia.

pected to those who have long regarded Africa as the natural and providential home of the colored population, but indications at an early period of a large influx to Liberia of the descendants of Africa from every quarter of the globe. As America attracts depressed white men from every part of Europe, so Liberia will draw to her arms the aspiring people of color wherever scattered.

THE ABORIGINES OF LIBERIA.

The relation of the citizens of Liberia to the neighboring Aborigines is of no mere commercial character. It is a fraternal connexion. They are their "kith and kin," and thus far they have proved their influence in civilizing and elevating them, by bringing them gradually within the restraints of civilization, and subjecting them to Christian law. Animated by a just regard for the interest of the native tribes, the Government and people of Liberia have sought to win them from the prosecution of the traffic in human flesh, rescue them from the fearful results which that traffic has introduced in their country, and organize among them an honorable and profitable industry.

As to the progress of Christianity among the Liberia native tribes, the subjoined statement of the correspondent of the African Repository is full of hope and encouragement, and a reminder of our duty:

"My attention has been turned so much of late to our own, that is Liberian, activities and interests, that I have failed to notice some important events occurring among our native population. One of these is a spontaneous movement of heathen people, at a neighboring settlement, to our Christian faith and civilized habits. At the township of Junk, thirty miles from Monrovia, a short time ago, a number of natives, convinced of the vanity of their superstitions, and the superiority of the life and manners of the Liberians, determined of themselves to renounce their heathen practices and conform to a Christian life and habits. They gave up their greegrees and fetiches, and put away their superfluous wives, separated themselves from their heathen kin, and formed themselves into a

The Aborigines of Liberia.

Christian village. , Between fifty and sixty adults, men and women, made a profession of the Christian faith. Since their organization, they have accustomed themselves to the observance of the Sabbath, and held regularly social meetings for prayer, conference, exhortation, and hearing the Divine Word.

The singularity of this case is the fact that it was a spontaneous movement on the part of these people themselves. From all I can hear, there had been no Liberian agency whatever; no exhortation, no preaching by any of our citizens. It seems to have been entirely the work of the Divine Spirit acting upon the hearts of these simple people, according to the promise, "convincing them of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come." The recognition of the primary origin of this saving work does not preclude a notice of the collateral agency connected with it. Several of these natives had lived for years in Liberian families, and learned therein the rudiments of the faith. I think it would be impossible to tell how many heathen children are daily in the habit of joining in family prayer in our whole country; how many go to Sunday school; how many go to church; how many profess Christianity as members of Christian denominations. Though we fall far short of our duty in this respect, yet it is something to be thankful for, that we have such good men at work for religion as Vonbrunn and Crocker, and Pitman and Lowrie—all converts from heathenism; leading unblemished lives, and possessed of good education.

I may mention just here, that there is a great desire among our native population for schools and teachers, and if our Government had the means there would be no difficulty in the way of our bringing thousands of native children under Christian instruction. But we are hardly equal to the intellectual needs of our own—that is, our emigrant children. Is it not worthy of consideration in the United States whether a fund could be raised and invested, the interest of which might be given to our Government to establish a permanent school system, and for the payment of teachers? The Liberian Government will give sites for schools, both in our settlements and among our natives, and simple but good buildings can easily be put up for forty or fifty dollars. Such a scheme would be a perpetual agency for the evangelization and instruction of our

Liberated Africans.

heathen population. And does not the civilized world owe a debt to Africa? And has not God raised up this Republic as a means and agency by which that debt can be paid?"

LIBERATED AFRICANS.

Apprehensions were entertained when upwards of four thousand Congo Africans were landed from slave ships, in the course of eight months, upon the shores of Liberia. But no one can read the annexed testimony of the zealous agent of the United States Government for Liberated Africans, the Rev. John Seys, as to their capacity and industry, as well as to the home afforded them by the Republic and the return they are making for it. without pleasure and admiration :

"Mr. Anderson, one of the largest sugar planters on the St. Paul's river, employs a number of these Congoes. Some plant and raise fields of sugar cane, others chop and cart wood, and some have learned the cooper's trade, and make barrels and casks for sugar out of the rude materials growing in abundance in the forest. So with Mr. Charles Cooper, Jesse Sharp, and a number of other Liberian farmers. Mr. Yates conducts his very profitable saw mill at Marshall, on the Junk river, chiefly by two or three Congo youths, who are steady, faithful, and honest, and acquired the knowledge of the entire *modus operandi* of the machinery and work of a circular steam saw mill, in a most incredible short time after being employed by him in 1860. At Sinoe, a large number of these captives, landed there by the "Star of the Union," became agriculturists, and it is most pleasing to see the amount of plantains, bannanas, eddoes, yams, peanuts, cassadas, sweet potatoes, and various kinds of fruit that they carry daily into Greenville for sale to the Liberians, who are thus left to commercial pursuits, or to the culture of the more valuable products of coffee, sugar, cotton, and cassadas, or to follow the mechanical arts.

Besides the schools supported by the various Missionary Societies of the United States, a benevolent Christian gentleman of Baltimore authorized the writer, during his last residence in Liberia as-

Liberated Africans.

“United States Agent for Liberated Africans,” to establish schools for native children in several settlements to a certain amount, and draw on him for the means to support them. It was done. In Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Bassa, Sinoe, Marshall, and New Georgia, schools were established especially for Congo children and youth. In 1863, the semi-annual examination of the “Frey School, No. 1,” taught by Mr. John A. Clark, himself a native, but naturalized citizen of Liberia, was held in the writer’s house, and was witnessed by the Hon. A. Hanson, United States Consul-General. This gentleman expressed himself as exceedingly gratified with their improvement. Could the friends of Colonization have listened on this occasion to the spelling, reading, recitation, catechism, singing, and dialogues of that examination, they would have praised God for having prompted them to found colonies on the coast of Africa for persons of color and poor recaptured slaves, and have blessed the United States Government for sending the Congoes of the “Storm King” and “Erie,” the “Bonito” and “Cora,” and “Nightingale,” as well as those sent from Key West in the “Niagara,” “Castillian,” “South Shore,” and “Star of the Union,” to Liberia. Not to St. Croix, or any of the Danish settlements in the West Indies, nor to Chiriqui, or any other South American province, but to LIBERIA, the black man’s HOME—free, happy, independent Liberia—the land where the descendants of all Africans from all parts of the world may find an asylum from oppression and predjudice.

Let us now consider whether the people of Liberia have been benefited by this addition to their population.

The great want of that country, is a more general development of its internal resources, and especially those of the soil. They want producers. The natives around them of the tribe adjacent to the settlements produce their own rice, palm oil, and other stuffs, but as neighbors, foreigners, who desire to trade or barter with the Liberians for what they get from the United States or Europe. The Congoes or recaptives, on the other hand, make a portion of themselves, and help to develop their own wealth. Every acre of land redeemed from the primeval forests of Liberia by these liberated Africans and put into coffee, or sugar, or cotton adds to the aggre-

The Foreign Relations of Liberia.

gate wealth of the country. Every tree felled and converted into building materials by these naturalized citizens, increases the Liberian's capacity for the reception of their brethren from the United States and other countries. The future history of these people will prove that the best which could have been done for them, under the circumstances, has been done, and that their commingling with and diffusion among the freemen of Liberia has been rendered, in the wise Providence of God, a general blessing to both."

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands, and Hayti, have entered, during the past year, into treaty relationship with the Government of Liberia. That with the Republic of Hayti contains an article touching the slave trade which is honorable to the contracting parties:—viz: "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is rigorously prohibited; and the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this nefarious traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy."

On the 25th of February last, the Hon. Abraham Hanson, the first Commissioner and Consul-General from the Government of the United States, was received by the authorities of Liberia. This excellent man, who had resided at Monrovia in another capacity, and had, on every opportunity, evinced his earnest concern for the welfare of the Republic, is reported to have said, in substance:

"The circumstances under which he presented himself before his Excellency the President of Liberia, as the representative of the United States, were to him thrillingly interesting. He came to a people who had derived their origin from America; who had adopted its forms of Government and administration, and who were reproducing those forms upon the coast of this extensive and very fruitful and interesting continent, and who, moreover, had not at any time forgotten the ties which bind them to their native land. It was, among others, one object of his mission to foster this feeling and de-

Internal Condition.

velop the commercial relations between the United States and Liberia; and while he could assert that the American people had always looked with deep interest and solicitude upon the novel but most important enterprise of establishing this new Republic, yet it had been reserved for the present moment to give a definite and solemn proof of that interest and solicitude, on the part of the Government of the United States, by accrediting a political agent to the Government of Liberia, as a distinct and responsible recognition of the national independence and sovereignty of that Republic."

President Warner remarked:

"It renders me very happy, indeed, sir, to be able to announce to these gentlemen present, that you bring with you to this Government a commission and credentials of a higher grade than it has hitherto had the pleasure of receiving from the hands of any other foreign public functionary commissioned to this country. This event is hailed by us as another unmistakable evidence of the very friendly feelings and the national regard entertained by the great American Republic for the Government of Liberia. We greatly appreciate the event and cordially reciprocate the friendship of which it is the sequence."

On the 18th of May, our esteemed colleague, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who has held the position of Consul-General to our Government since its recognition of Liberia, was received as its Charge d'Affaires resident in the United States.

It is gratifying to record these evidences of the purpose of our Government to cultivate the good will of Liberia, and to unite in closer intercourse. No where else has the efficiency of our institutions in developing national strength and character been so satisfactorily shown; and it should be no less our pride than it is our interest, to preserve the most friendly relations with the Liberia people and authorities.

INTERNAL CONDITION.

President Warner was inaugurated January 4, 1864, "in the

A Gunboat for Liberia.

midst of universal rejoicings." An "Atheneum" has recently been organized at Monrovia for the intellectual improvement of the young men of that city. A Convention of teachers and others had been held, occupying three days in discussions on the qualification of teachers and modes of instruction, and resulting in the formation of a national "Institute of Instruction."

Acts were passed last winter by the Legislature, for the improvement of the native tribes; for employing private vessels in the public service; taxing real estate one-half of one per cent. for the support of common schools; appropriating \$1,100 for furniture for the President's mansion; \$3,000 for the repair of the Government Schooner "Quail;" and \$950 for building a bridge and clearing out creeks.

A GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

The last annual message of President Lincoln contains the following kind mention of Liberia and recommendation in its favor:

"Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed to secure the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it, would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations."

A bill to carry into effect the expressed wishes of the President was promptly reported in the Senate, and passed by an almost

Liberia College.

unanimous vote, December 15. The House of Representatives will, it is hoped, concur at an early day. The bill authorizes the President of the United States to transfer to the Government of the Republic of Liberia any one of the gunboats now or hereafter included in the navy of the United States, her armament, tackle, apparel, and furniture, which may be acceptable to that Government, and can, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be conveniently spared for that purpose, and upon a valuation to be fixed by him. The Secretary of the Navy is also directed to enter into a contract with any person duly empowered by the Government of that Republic, by which that Government shall engage to repay to the United States the value of the gunboat to be transferred; and the contract is to stipulate for the full reimbursement to the United States of the value of such gunboat in annual instalments; not exceeding ten in number, with interest on each at six per cent. per annum from the date of the contract.

Liberia has proved a benefit to our nation, and she will in the future have far greater service in her power. She has kept her territory free from the slave trade; she has received the Africans captured by our men of war; and she has provided a home for a portion of our colored population. The facilities she may hereafter afford in this regard hardly admits of calculation. The increasing inducements which the prosperity of that Republic presents, will gradually produce an emigration of the American people of color, something like that which is now urging the races of Europe to our shores. Philanthropic interest and practical commercial influence will be promoted by this national service.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

There are many favorable circumstances connected with this Institution even now, in its infancy; and there is no doubt, with God's

Advances in Prosperity.

favor, of great success to the undertaking. The semi-annual examination, held July 15, is stated to have been well sustained. The third term of the second year commenced August 15, with nine students in the College proper and thirteen in the Preparatory Department.

Good and sufficient buildings have been provided. An able faculty of colored men are at their posts, and a respectable library has been secured—and early in the past year, a donation of \$5000 was received for increasing it.

It is most cheering to see chronicled for several months, munificent donations to Literary and Theological Institutions in the United States. Let these examples and those yet multiplying, not fail to meet worthy imitators among the friends of Liberia College and the cause of education in that Republic. It has been the recipient of noble acts of liberality; let it not be neglected now and in the future, but let it be furnished with all the means necessary to enable it to do a great and good work for the African race, more enduring than the stones hewn from the rock-ribbed earth that constitute its foundations!

ADVANCES IN PROSPERITY.

It is gratifying to witness in the printed and written documents from Liberia, evidence of more intense desire for material progress than were discernable only a few months since. The indications are that her people are about to make onward strides.

From an elaborate article in the Liberia Herald on the agricultural condition of the St. Paul's river, the following statistics are condensed :—

“ The statistics are from Harrisburg, Millsburg, Carysburg, White Plains, New York, Bensonville, Louisiana, Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, Virginia, and New Georgia, and give 2969 acres in cultivation.

Advances in Prosperity.

Sugar.—We have, to begin with, 682 acres of cane, which ought to give 1,880 hhds. of sugar of 2,240 lbs. each. That is allowing the yield to be per acre $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 hhds., which we have been told is the case; then we would have 4,211,200 lbs. sugar; one-third allowed for home consumption, would leave exportable 2,857,467 lbs.

Coffee.—46,649 trees in full bearing will yield, at a very low computation per tree, one pound and a half, which, at twenty cents, give \$14,000. But the yield will increase rapidly and steadily for the next five years. There are 32,964 young trees, which will give next season half a pound, and 79,239 scions, which, within the time stated, will produce \$79,239. Now, on these facts, we satisfactorily look with pleasure on coffee.

Cotton.—This article attracts the attention of every place within the tropics. Our tables give 28 acres of cotton; twenty-eight acres of young cotton for the first year gives 8,100 pounds, which by the last English quotations would be valued at £573 15s., or nearly \$2,850. The increase would go on for four or five years steadily to about 600 pounds per acre.

Ginger.—This is a very valuable and remunerative produce, and brings from £3 per cwt. for inferior to £8 for best fine scraped. Its value in the market will, we hope, induce our people to its larger cultivation.

Ground-nuts and Arrow-root.—Of the former there were 26, and of the latter 16 acres. The market price of ground-nuts is encouraging; the value of its oil and the demand for the oil-cake, make it profitable to cultivate, not to say the very prolific nature of the nut. Arrow-root is one of those things which is grown cheaply, without much labor, and as easily made marketable. We advise its extensive cultivation. As a starch it is good, and as a nutriment for infants or invalids it is unexceptionable.

Cocoa.—There are but 1,828 full bearing trees. This tree produces from five to eight or ten pounds. Our number would be moderately estimated at 10,000 pounds, which, at £2 8s. per cwt., brings £432, and which might bring to the producer more if prepared. In the raw state, however, it brings over \$2,000. We advise that more care be paid to the trees and their fruit; that as much attention be given to the cocoa as to the coffee tree.

Advances in Prosperity.

But while the products which are staple claim attention, we might be pardoned if we give some other facts, that the increasing prosperity of the planters may not only be calculated from the amount of produce, but from other realities. Take the buildings for the last five or six years erected and being erected, and we have something like 44 brick, 147 frame, and 25 log houses, the computative value of which is \$122,785. The figures are low, but we had rather they be so. Thirty kilns of bricks, 832,575, at a value on the spot of \$3 per thousand, or on delivery \$6, amount respectively to \$2,496 and \$4,992. There are twenty-four saws or sawpits. In these buildings is used lumber, but it was African lumber. The value of lumber used or got out has not been taken account of, much to our regret. There are two steam and thirteen wooden mills; their value might be placed at \$15,000.

These show the increasing and stable wealth of the St. Paul's farmers. But there is another and a most pleasing feature in this growing wealth—the increased value of land. In 1859 land could be easily bought on the river at \$5 and upwards. Now the value, as reported by the Commissioners of the statistical report, is \$25 per acre for land on the front tier, \$20 on the second, and \$10 on the third. Uncultivated lands on front tier range from \$10 upwards per acre. Improved lands on the front tier are valued from \$25 to \$50 per acre, according to the kind of produce for which they are best adapted."

An intelligent citizen furnishes an additional view of the industrial thrift and success prevalent in other portions of the Republic, as follows :

"I am most happy to say that preparations are being made in every settlement to meet the commercial responsibilities about to fall upon us. One boat of ten tons was built two or three months ago, for the coast-wise trade, and has already made one successful trip to Sierra Leone. Another built by Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas, is already launched, and is now on its way up the coast. Four more boats, of from twenty-five to thirty tons burden, are now on the stocks, and will soon be ready for service. All these belong to mer-

Liberian Exports.

chants in the leeward counties. In addition to these, I may mention a packet now in the harbor, which was built at Cape Mount, in this county, and which is to carry passengers and freight to Sierra Leone; and Messrs. Warner and Cooper are busy building and repairing vessels at their ship yards in this town. Indeed, we have every prospect of a rapid increase in small craft, and full preparation for our coast-wise trade. It will be pleasing to you to know that we are building our own vessels, and not sending our money abroad for them. * * * L. L. Lloyd arrived here

two or three months ago, and brought a steam sugar mill of thirty-five horse power—the largest mill in the country. * * *

The 'Greyhound' arrived a few days ago, and brought out two steam sugar mills intended for the farms of our enterprising fellow-citizens, Mr. Jesse Sharp and Hon. A. Washington.

In addition to these signs of prosperity, I will briefly add the house-building going on in every part of the country. New houses are going up at Cape Palmas and at Sinoe. At Bassa, I hear that Edina is almost a new town, so many buildings have recently been put up there. And in Monrovia, besides several small frame buildings, there are going up just now four large and capacious stone and brick buildings; two of these are enlargements of smaller ones. The St. Paul's, however, surpasses every other part of the country. In one settlement, (Clay-Ashland,) over thirty brick houses, I am informed, have been erected in less than a year; and higher up the river, two of our sugar planters have put up as fine country mansions as most substantial farmers in America would build."

LIBERIAN EXPORTS.

Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton of Liberian growth are reaching foreign markets in largely increased quantities. A trading vessel brought to one of our ports twenty thousand pounds of the superior coffee of that Republic, most of which sold at from sixty to seventy cents per pound. Several bales of cotton, a portion of which was raised on the Mesurado river, commanded one dollar and forty-five cents per pound. The firm who purchased it state: "We worked it alone in

West African Trade.

our mill to test its quality, and can say that we think it fully equal in every respect to our own American Upland cotton. It has an excellent fibre, dyes well, and can be used in manufacturing cotton fabrics of all kinds."

A specimen lot of indigo, prepared by a farmer of Bassa County, has been received by that earnest and philanthropic friend of Africa, Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, who it will be remembered visited the Liberian settlements in the winter of 1862-63. This was submitted to the scrutiny of a merchant of that city, who, during a long residence in India became conversant with the manufacture of Indigo, and who deems "it better than the medium quality from Bengal: and with care it is evident the best of indigo can be obtained from Liberia." The model of an improved machine for its easy and extensive manufacture has been shipped by Mr. Morris, and another article of profitable commercial demand will doubtless be supplied by the people of Liberia.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

England understands and appreciates the importance of Western Africa as an outlet for her manufactures, and is laying the foundations of a commerce that will, in a few years, astonish the most sanguine. The declared value of the Palm oil from that region, which she received in 1862, was £1,784,310 sterling, or upwards of seven millions of dollars. The British West African Steamship Company, it is announced, proposes to extend their route some sixteen hundred miles further down the coast, to Loando, and to have a semi-monthly mail instead of monthly, as at present. "The Company of African Merchants" of London, and "The London and African Company," are organizations for commercial purposes which have recently commenced operations. Their ships and agents are scattered along the seaboard of Western Africa, and in

Missionary Encouragement.

consequence of the existing high prices of American goods, are commanding the trade.

The capabilities of Liberia in this respect are perceived by the directors and officers of the companies named, and business relations have been formed with her citizens. It is hoped that the advantages which English capitalists and traders are thus acquiring may not weaken the natural ties which bind the Liberians to this country.

MISSIONARY ENCOURAGEMENT.

In most of the missions within or adjacent to the territorial limits of Liberia, there is light and hope, and it is believed, the stations generally were never more prosperous than during the past year. Among the most pleasing indications of success is the account given of Cavalla Episcopal Station by Bishop Payne, in his contrast of the state of things in 1839, with their condition in 1864.

"It was in October, 1839, when with his wife and one native girl, the missionary moved from Mount Vaughan to Cavalla, to a cottage eighteen feet by fourteen, with two rooms, constituting in this small house and household all the representation of civilization and Christianity at the place. But the blessed result is seen now in ample accommodations for missionaries, two large school houses and a substantial church building. On the communion list are ninety-one names. In the schools are thirty-five girls and twenty-two boys. From these schools have gone twenty-five Christian families, twenty-two catechists and teachers, one minister, two candidates for orders, three printers, and five Christian mechanics. A Christian congregation of about one hundred worship regularly in the Church of the Epiphany, increased every Sunday by fifty to one hundred and fifty heathen. The catechists and teachers who have gone forth from the station, have occupied or do now occupy fourteen different stations in six tribes, along thirty miles of coast, and eighty miles interior, and towns and villages of more than one hundred thousand people."

The Honored Instruments.—Our Work.

THE HONORED INSTRUMENTS.

White missionaries cannot evangelize Africa. The country is so vast in extent, the population is so great, the manners and customs as well as the habits of thought of the natives are so different from ours, and withal the climate is so hostile to whites, and comparatively so congenial to blacks, that christianized colored men from America seem to be selected as the honored instruments for the elevation of the continent. Foreigners may lay the foundations, but the educated and sanctified negro immigrant energy and power must rear the fabric which shall be a national monument, an index of the nation's progress.

Through the agency of her exiled but returning children, are the blessings of civilization and the Gospel destined mainly to spread and conquer in Africa. The white missionary there is but a pioneer—the breaker up of the fallow ground. But it is the sowing of her own sable sons which will take root and bring forth an abundant harvest. Their million brethren according to the flesh, sitting in the midst of darkness and abounding wickedness, call upon them to return, bringing with them the language, the arts, and the laws of civilization, with the infinitely more precious institutions and consolations of Christianity.

OUR WORK.

Ours is the work for the American free people of color and for Africa. We are not discouraged because emigrants just now fail us. In a little while they will seek us by thousands. The better class of this population will demand a home where they can be men.

Amid the great events that are occurring in our midst in connection with the people of color, their relation to the vast conti-

Hon. Edward Everett.

tent from which they sprang, and the probable future of these events upon that continent, are not and should not be forgotten. Who knows but that, as the birth of our Republic gave rise to the colony of Sierra Leone, this second mighty convulsion, which is so intimately connected with the colored race, may not prove a still greater blessing to it and to Africa than the first?

HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Since the foregoing was prepared, the Directors of this Society, in common with their fellow-citizens, have been called to deplore the death of one whose services to his country had been so various and in every department in which they were rendered so faithful and so able, that his fame was regarded as national property.

As a Vice-President of this Society, and the friend who gave to it the benefit of his wise counsel, his brilliant eloquence and his glorious name, we cherish his memory with the affectionate veneration due to his illustrious public services, his pre-eminent abilities and wisdom, and the unspotted purity of his life.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1864.

Dr.			Cr.		
Balance in Treasury, January 1st, 1864.....		\$27,697 04	Paid Sending Emigrants.....	\$2,936 52	
Received Donations and Collections.....	\$6,767 87		“ The Liberia College.....	2,500 00	
“ Legacies left the Society....	15,231 78		“ The Government of Liberia...	35,214 66	
“ Interest on Investments....	7,469 55		“ Physician at Monrovia.....	121 30	
“ Rents from Colonization Building.....	4,067 82		“ Publishing African Repository	2,432 23	
“ Subscriptions to African Repository.....	185 35		“ United States Government Securities	35,460 00	
“ Agents in Liberia.....	5,208 81		“ Officers and Agents	8,925 00	
“ Special Shipment to Liberia	8,095 72		“ Contingent and General Expenses	1,136 11	
“ Notes due the Society.....	2,400 00		“ Postages	178 49	
“ Old Debts due the Society.	2,332 80		“ Taxes, Insurance, &c.....	1,027 10	
“ United States Government	12,000 00				\$89,931 41
Total.....		\$91,454 70	Cash in Treasury.....		1,523 32
			Total		\$91,454 74

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1864, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and the balance correctly reported.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1865.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
J. B. PINNEY,
F. KEYES, } Committee on Accounts.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1865.*

The American Colonization Society met at 7½ o'clock this evening in the 4½ street Presbyterian Church. The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the Annual Report of the Society, and read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. J. R. Doolittle,* Senator from Wisconsin, and the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D.,† of New York.

The following resolution, preceded by appropriate remarks, was offered by the Hon. G. Washington Warren,‡ of Boston, and seconded by the Hon. Peter Parker, was unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That this Society deplores the recent death of EDWARD EVERETT, one of its Vice-Presidents, and an eloquent advocate of its cause: and while it admires the wonderful and varied gifts with which he was endowed, the long series of public services which he rendered, and the many efforts of philanthropy and patriotism with which his name, for nearly half a century, has been identified, and while it contemplates the beauty and grace of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, it unites with the country in sympathetic sorrow for the national loss which, in this critical juncture, she has been called upon suddenly to bear.

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. Malcom, D. D.

Letter from Joseph A. Wright, Esq.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 18, 1865.*

The Society met at 12 o'clock M. pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the session held last evening, were read and approved.

On motion of Hon. James W. Beekman, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the speakers who so ably and eloquently addressed the meeting last evening, and that copies of their Addresses be requested for publication.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, a Committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Committee, after consultation, reported the following named gentlemen, who were duly elected: (See list on page 3.)

The following letter was read:

NO. 4 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, }
January 5, 1865. }

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st of December is just at hand, and I am sorry to say that my engagements to go West in a few days, will prevent my being with you.

The events of the hour are calculated to make men reflect most seriously on the future condition of the colored man. We may discuss, and we may differ upon the many conflicting questions, (almost daily arising) but surely the good man cannot fail to see the openings of Divine providence for the great work of Colonization; and *we must* be ready to do our part in this great work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa.

We know full well that innovation is not always reformation; and it is equally true that among our first duties, is that of teaching, educating, and preparing men for self-government.

I am with you, dear sir, in spirit and sentiment, and regret deeply that I cannot participate with you at this time. Please present

 Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

my unfeigned thanks to your Committee for this mark of respect, and accept assurances of the highest regard for yourself, from

Yours,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at such place in Washington, D. C., as shall be designated by the Executive Committee of the Society.

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ADDRESS OF HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Gentlemen of the American Colonization Society:

Augustus Cæsar, in his will, recommended to his successors in the Roman Empire never to attempt the conquest of Ethiopia. Disregarding that injunction, they made the attempt.

They marched the best legions of Rome a thousand miles into the interior of Africa, to subjugate an unarmed population; but the laws of climate and of race asserted their supremacy, repelling and destroying the invaders, thus teaching the proud Caucasian that Ethiopia belongs to the Ethiopian. Two thousand years have passed. Those laws remain unchanged.

When that most noble expedition, I think, in 1841, was fitted out, under the highest auspices in England, to found an agricultural colony at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad, out of one hundred and forty-five white persons that formed a part of it, nearly every man sickened, and forty died. On the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty-eight colored men, that formed part of the expedition, only three or four sickened, and they were men who had passed some years in the West Indies and in Europe, and not one died.

Ask those missionaries—those angel messengers of Christianity—who for long years, under the tropical suns of Africa, have labored and died as martyrs for the redemption of their fellow-men, what is their opinion of this great law of climate and of race? They unanimously tell you the white race planted in tropical Africa, if it survives the first, cannot survive the third generation. It must mingle and become lost in the colored races there or become extinct. It becomes

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

too feeble to continue its own existence. Ethiopia belongs to the Ethiopian as surely as that the leopard cannot change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin.

It is true the great Apostle Paul declares that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of men," (Acts xvii, 26,) but it must not be forgotten that in the same sentence, with equal emphasis and equal authority, he also declares that God "hath determined the bounds of their habitation." Those boundaries are fixed by the laws of climate and of race, which the Almighty hath stamped upon the earth and upon the constitution of man. Poets and enthusiasts may dream and act as if these laws were subject to human legislation and to human control; but history, for thousands of years, indeed all there is of human history, enjoins upon the philosopher, the warrior, and the statesman, in making conquests, planting colonies, and founding empires, to seek rather to obey than to repeal these laws.

But it is no part of my purpose to dwell upon these topics at length this evening; I will rather confine myself to some brief observations upon the Republic of Liberia, founded under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

Not fifty years have elapsed since the foundation of that Society whose anniversary you now celebrate. Behold! rising upon the shores of Africa, a free Republic, recognized as such by all the great Powers of the earth, planted and fostered by its care! I could challenge the history of the world to show a parallel.

It is but forty-eight years since the heroic Mills, said: "We go to lay the foundation of a free and independent empire on the coast of poor degraded Africa." That prophecy is fulfilled. To-day, my friend Abraham Hanson, from Wisconsin, is Commissioner to represent the United States of America, the great republic of the world, at the capital of this young Republic of Liberia, yet to become the great Republic of Africa.

Let no one think because he goes from one of the youngest States of this Union to the youngest republic in the world, that either the State he goes from or the Republic he goes to, are not worthy of much consideration.

Wisconsin was born of old Virginia. She is her youngest born,

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

but thank God she was born under the ordinance of freedom which Virginia herself carried through Congress in that good old time, which I hope will soon come again, when she loved liberty more than she loved slavery, and by the great law of maternity stamped her own love of freedom upon her offspring forever. Though but twelve years had elapsed after Wisconsin was admitted into the sisterhood of States when this war commenced, she was already in material wealth and resources almost equal to Virginia; and at this day, after three years of war, she is her superior. She can put more stalwart men in the field, and raise more bread to sustain them than old Virginia herself.

But I only refer to this in order to say that great and marvelous as has been the growth of Wisconsin and the young free States of this Union, it is, all things considered, nearly equalled by that of Liberia. To adopt the language of another, "considering its great distance and difficulties, never did any colony make a beginning so hopeful and auspicious. It has had better health than either Plymouth or Jamestown had at the beginning; better agriculture than either Carolina or Louisiana upon their virgin soils; better trade and commerce than either New York or Philadelphia in the first forty years of mercantile adventure; better education than Massachusetts or Connecticut in the first half century of their institutions; better Christianity, in its freedom, simplicity, and power combined, than any people in the cradle ever had since the days of the Apostles."—(Professor McGill, of Princeton, N. J.)

And, I will add, a better form and administration of government, too.

I now proceed to call attention to some other great results from the establishment of this republic. First—Its power, from geographical position, to put down the slave trade. It already embraces all of the West coast of Africa, between the San Pedro River, 78 miles east of Cape Palmas, and the mouth of the Shebar river, 125 miles north-west of Monrovia, or about 600 miles of coast. By treaty and purchase it is gradually extending north and south, and will soon reach Sierra Leone on the north and the Gold coast on the south.

With some assistance from friendly Powers, it will soon be able

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

to defend, against the inhuman slave trade, the whole Western coast of Africa. It can do more, if it has not already done, than England and the United States combined to put an end to that infernal traffic.

It is estimated that, in one period of twenty-five years, 1,500,000 victims were exported as slaves from that coast. Liberia has already done much to arrest it, and in twenty-five years more, under the growing power and influence of this rising black republic, not a slave, in my opinion, will be exported from Western Africa.

It is far more probable that within the next half century more men of African descent, redeemed from chains and slavery by the war in the United States of America, will, of their own free choice, and moved by high and holy aspirations, emigrate from the United States to Liberia than were ever imported into the United States of their ancestors as slaves, thus to swell, in ten-fold volume, the rising current of Liberian power in Africa and enable it to crush forever the last vestige of slave piracy.

There are some who cry out—such an emigration is impossible! How little do they reflect upon what transpires before their eyes every day!

From September 30, 1844, to December 31, 1860, a period of seventeen years and three months, four million three hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and forty-one persons have landed in the United States, of which more than 4,000,000 were aliens of the Caucasian race, intending to make this country their home. When this rebellion is put down, and this Republic, having passed for the second time through the terrible baptism of blood and fire, shall be regenerated and purified from slavery, the current of immigration by the civilized Caucasian will probably be doubled, and will undoubtedly exceed half a million annually.

The war, among other things, has demonstrated that the white man from the most northern States can live and labor and endure all the hardships and exposures of a soldier's life in almost all portions even of the Gulf States; that there are very few districts indeed within our States and Territories where he cannot and does not thrive and maintain his full vigor.

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

Some districts are miasmatic, it is true, none tropical.

Where the white man can live and labor, this advancing tide of emigration will carry him by hundreds of thousands.

When peace comes the field for great emigration from our old States as well as from Europe, will be southward.

Upon the West, it has reached almost the natural boundary this side the Rocky Mountains to be found in that great plain of three or four hundred miles in width, upon which the rain does not fall in quantities sufficient for purposes of agriculture, and which is not capable of irrigation.

Some portion of the tide of emigration will pass that barrier, but the greater part will flow southward. Besides, our soldiers by hundreds of thousands, having learned the true resources of the Southern country from actual experience, will return to their homes when peace comes, only to emigrate and take their families with them to a milder climate and a more productive soil, to be found south of the Ohio; an emigration, which alone in ten years, will make the wealth of these States double what it has ever been, including all their property in slaves.

That these causes once in operation will exert a powerful influence in favor of colored emigration to colored States, I cannot for a moment doubt. But I do not discuss this question now. The time to do so was before the rebellion. The time may come again, when the war is over and all the excited passions of the present hour shall be allayed, and the voice of reason once more assert its rightful sway.

Secondly. I call attention to Liberia as a power for the civilization of the continent of Africa. Its bearing upon that subject has been so often considered, and is so perfectly obvious, that I do not feel called upon to discuss it except under one aspect, viz: The colored race *alone* can civilize Africa.

The all-conquering Roman could not take possession of it. The proud Caucasian, the stubborn, ubiquitous Anglo-Saxon, may plan all schemes of commercial adventure and of military conquest. But its plagues and deadly miasmas and yellow fevers bring to him disease and almost certain death.

Address of Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

Ethiopia belongs, by the fiat of the Almighty, to the children of Ethiopia, whose skin and constitution have been so nicely and beautifully formed as to allow them to dwell in the midst of the miasma of the tropics, as securely as the white man does midst the snows of the Caucasus.

Ethiopia stretches out her hands, but she stretches them to her own children.

The white man can point the way, can loan the ships and furnish the means, but the children of Africa alone can go and make settlements, carrying with them to that vast continent all the blessings of civilization.

And will they not do it? To suppose for a moment that they will not do so, when the way is fairly opened, is to say that they are false to their kindred and to their race, and that they are willing to trample the Divine appointments under their feet.

To make that settlement and colonization a blessing to themselves and Liberia, African emigration from this country should be in all respects as free as the Caucasian emigration of Europe is to this.

Upon this point I have been often and most persistently misrepresented by the advocates of the new theory of miscegenation of whites and blacks, and therefore I have made the latter statement.

Nor is colonization based upon the idea of any inequality in the rights or capacity of the African race. I maintain that the African, taken all in all, including health and vigor of body and of mind, without regard to attainments, is superior, in fact, to the Caucasian within those tropical regions where the African dwells, and that is one of the strongest reasons why civilized Africans in America should enlist in this grand enterprise for redeeming a continent from the most degrading barbarism.

In the third place, what is true of civilization is equally true of introducing Christianity into the continent of Africa. It can only be done by the planting of civilized Christian colonies composed of men of African descent.

Nothing need be added to what Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., says upon this point:

Address of Hon. J. H. Doolittle.

"It has usually been supposed that sensible and candid men may learn from experience. If so, it would seem that such a variety of experiments, extending through four centuries, and all pointing to the same conclusion, might suffice to teach them. Consider the numerous attempts of Romanists of different nations and orders, Portuguese, Spaniards, and French; Capuchins, Dominicans, and Jesuits, and by Protestants of different nations and communions, to sustain missions there without colonies, and always with the same result. Consider, too, that every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent, has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted still subsists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury, and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages, and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the Gospel, protected missionaries, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. *Not a colony has been attempted, without leading to all these results.*"

After reading this, who will not say from the profoundest depths of his soul, God bless African Colonization.

Fourth, and lastly: The Republic of Liberia is, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the chosen instrument for the establishment of Republican institutions and Republican government upon the continent of Africa; that blessed form of human government for which the good of all ages have longed and prayed; which we are now pouring out our blood and treasure like water to maintain; which the prophets have long foretold should come when every yoke should be broken, and all the oppressed go free; in which every man shall be priest and king, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid; which tyrants and despots both hate and fear and would destroy, but for whose ultimate success Heaven, with all its omnipotence, stands pledged.

Fellow-citizens, we bear upon ourselves all the responsibility of the success or failure of those institutions and that form of government upon the earth. If we fail, Republican government is a failure. When *we fail* republican liberty for man anywhere, in any age, or in any clime, is but a dream, and that dream is over. But

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

we shall not fail. Heaven's pledge and promise to man of a higher and better and more divine life upon earth is redeemed as each new victory is won by our arms.

The news of this day of the capture of Fort Fisher, brings the final crushing and decisive victory very near. That victory will be a victory not for ourselves alone, but a victory for all mankind.

It will vindicate the rights of all men in all climes, and especially will it guarantee the independence of the Liberian Republic forever.

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LETTER FROM REV. DR. COX.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of yesterday, appreciating gratefully your courtesy in reference to my address on Tuesday evening, at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society—forty-eighth—the state of my health as now infirm, with other reasons; chiefly, my sense of its inferiority, as indeed it was not written at all; may plead my apology for declining your request of “a copy for publication.”

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your noble enterprise, and prayers for the mercy of God ever to accompany and direct its progress, I remain with respectful consideration, yours,

SAMUEL HANSON COX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1865.

P. S.—Some friends near me, since writing the above, have made a suggestion, which—if I can, I am quite willing to honor, in reference to some remarks in my public “address,” and their brief reproduction here.

Since the year, or near it, of 1811, I have been acquainted, increasingly, with the late Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, who is justly commemorated as mainly the originator, under God the author, of the philanthropic enterprise to which the Society is devoted; and Dr. Finley, known, loved, affectionately affiliated and fraternized in his day, by many of the best and most noted ministers of the evangelical branches of the church universal among us, such as the Rev. Drs. Richards, McDowell, Hilyer, Fisher, King, Perrine, Miller,

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

Alexander, Green, to name no others, all of happy memory ; Dr. Finley, I say, could be conceived, by those who knew him, as capable of no motives unworthy of the wisdom of a christian, or a faithful patriot, or a sincere philanthropist, in what he approved and patronized with all his heart, with all his knowledge, with all his wonted constancy, his practical conviction, his excellent intelligence, to the end of his eminently useful life.

If I cannot do, to a brother of the species, for whom our blessed Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ, died on the cross, suffering for us all without the gates of Jerusalem, that we might be saved, and I know of no higher sanction conceivable for my argument than this ! If I cannot do for him *all I would*, is that a reason why I should do *nothing for him* at all, but continue only to demur and growl at practical goodness, doing for him what voluntarily himself prefers, with reason enough, in the case, as his best alternative, at once practicable, and calmly, as well as strongly, desired.

To erect and to maintain in Liberia an Anglo-American, a civilized and christian nationality, for the progeny of Cush ; now growing there so well and so fast ; recognized already by all the other great Powers as well as our own ; having already, direct and indirect, a civilizing and christianizing influence over one-half a million of persons ; all this, in a climate remarkably and well ascertained to suit the constitution of the race, while it is just as well known and proved to be deleterious only to that of the Caucasian or European white man ; their physical idiosyncrasy, respectively, suiting it, or nonsuiting it—the one, easily and well acclimated to the home of his fathers ; the other, incapable of it ; he cannot live on its shores, possibly with a very few, and these doubtful exceptions ; so that it is the home of the thriving, and the healthful, and the contented one ; while to the other it is lethiferous only, only his grave ! What can our missionary agencies do for “every creature” in all that and in every other such peculiar climate of the tropics, without your co-operative agency ? I answer, just about—NOTHING AT ALL.

And here, it strikes me, now, not for the first, but rather for the fiftieth time, that our missionary boards, official bureaus, and men,

Letter from Rev. Dr. Cox.

ought to entertain an affectionate, a fiducial, a fraternal correspondence, at once co-operative and beneficent, to christianize all Africa. Has not God so ordered it! thus modifying at once our duties and our resources, soon to exemplify the song of seraphic minstrels, at the birth of OUR DEAR REDEEMER, in a practical way there, in sight of the universe: GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, *and on earth peace, good will towards men* of all nations.

The argument strikes me more and more as at once good, sound, true, nay, as ultimately impregnable. It seems beneficent, too, in all its relations—here, there, everywhere, especially in heaven! Its premises are just facts; its induction, a right Baconian inference.

As to what some people say, who probably never examine it, I ask, what say “some people,” especially infidels, corrupt pseudo-christians, selfish dunces, and co. *to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God, to our divine Christianity; to the only true religion; to the only system of faith and duty and salvation; sustained fully by rational evidence; encircling its exterior as with a celestial halo; permeating its interior with the wisdom of its Author; and beatifying our experience of its peerless value, with that wondrous gift to eat of the hidden manna, as says Jesus Christ; and I will give him a white stone, and in the stone a new name written, which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.*

For one, I say, the more I examine it. the more I like it, approvingly; and pray God in His sovereign wisdom, nay, truth and love, to use, to prosper, to patronize, to bless, and to glorify it, as the chosen enginery of His own providence: the appropriate blazonry of His own missionary benevolence before all nations; for the restoration of all the populous millions of that suffering continent; that at last their rescued being may stand ransomed and glorified before Him, *a great multitude, which no man could number, standing before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, crying with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God, who sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb forever.*—Rev. 7: 9-17.

S. H. C.

Remarks of Hon. G. Washington Warren.

REMARKS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

MR. PRESIDENT: Since the report which has just been read was prepared by the Secretary, another death has occurred in our number. Yesterday, by order of the President of the United States, public honors were paid to the memory of the great statesman and patriot in the Executive Departments of the Government, and the last funeral rites are yet to be observed in the city where he died.

So great and varied was the genius of Mr. Everett, with such readiness and zeal did he employ his gifts for the benefit of his country and for humanity, that it will be for a long time felt that a place is left vacant.

To him more than any other man in our age may be applied that classical compliment, "*Nihil tetiget quad non ornavit*," or rather it may be said more aptly, that he took up no subject which not only he did not adorn, but which he did not exhaust.

Twelve years ago this evening, while holding the highest seat in the Cabinet, he addressed this Society from this place. That address may well be termed an oration in defence of African Colonization, to which he brought his wonderful power of generalization and his historic research. He compared favorably the history of Liberia with the early history for the same period of time of our own colonies at Jamestown and at Plymouth. He enumerated the serious obstacles to our scheme, but in spite of them all he predicted its ultimate success. He grounded his faith upon the efficacy of moral sentiment under the guidance and influence of religious zeal.

That same Christian characteristic pervades all his glowing productions. But a week ago yesterday, he addressed his fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, invoking their aid to the suffering people of Savannah. It was on that occasion he contracted a cold which brought on his untimely death, and his last public utterance will be heeded by his country. To the suggestion which might be made, that the people of Savannah were rebels, and deserved no aid from Boston, he replied, that if they were rebels—which he denied to be the case with the great majority, who, in their hearts, he believed were still loyal—even if they were all rebels at heart, he would show to them and to the world the sublime power of Christian retaliation.

Remarks of Hon. G. Washington Warren.

He would return for the barbarous atrocities—some of which he recited—acts of kindness and love. It was the power of kindness and good-will which was yet to come in aid of the power of the sword, and to draw together the distracted parts of our country.

Never more will that voice be heard to enchant, to instruct, and to influence to noble purposes vast assemblages of the people. Never more will that pen—which, in his hands, was a mighty weapon indeed—be wielded by him in the defence and to the honor and glory of his country. Those eloquent lips are hushed in perpetual silence. That hand which traced those glowing words will soon be placed by the side of that graceful form in the eternal grave. But as long as the English language and literature shall endure; as long as the United States of America shall be known among the nations of the earth, the name of Edward Everett shall live, and his eloquent thoughts will be stored among the treasures of the mind which never die.

I therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society deploras the recent death of Edward Everett, one of its Vice-Presidents, and an eloquent advocate of its cause; and, while it admires the wonderful and varied gifts with which he was endowed, the long series of public services which he rendered, and the many efforts of philanthropy and patriotism with which, for nearly half a century, his name has been identified; and while it contemplates the beauty and grace of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, it unites with the country in sympathetic sorrow for the great national loss which, in this critical juncture, she has been called upon suddenly to bear.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1865.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in the rooms of the Society Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order; and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing.

The President having stated that the first business in order was the appointment of a Secretary for the present meeting of the Board of Directors, the Rev. Dr. Tracy said that, although it was not usual for the Corresponding Secretary of the Society to act as the Secretary of the Board, yet that Mr. Coppinger's experience heretofore induced the hope that he would consent to officiate on this occasion. Mr. Coppinger was unanimously appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The President appointed Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Rev. Franklin Butler, and William V. Pettit, Esq., a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named Delegates for the present year :

. Delegates—Life Directors—Executive Committee.

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1865.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.

New Hampshire.—Rev. Henry E. Parker,* Joseph B. Walker, Esq.*

Vermont.—George W. Scott, Esq.,* Rev. J. K. Converse,* Freeman Keyes, Esq., Rev. William H. Lord,* Henry Stevens, Esq.*

Massachusetts.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. M. G. Pratt, Hon. T. T. Sawyer.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* H. M. Benedict, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq.*

New York.—Hon. James W. Beekman.

New Jersey.—Dr. L. A. Smith.*

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. John B. Pinney, Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington.

On motion of Rev. W. McLain, D. D., the Financial Secretary of the Society, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

Mr. Coppinger, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Minutes of the last meeting, held January 19, 20, and 21, 1864, of the Board of Directors.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Society ; when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, and the Treasurer's Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society for the year 1864.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the topics embraced in the statement of the Executive Committee be referred as follows :

SUBJECT.	COMMITTEE.
Sale of the M. C. Stevens, Sale of Virginia State Bonds, Colonization Building, Stocks, Bonds, &c.	} Finance.
Treasurer's Account, Account of Dr. Hall, Special Shipment.	} Accounts.
Barbados and Emigrants.. Emigration.
Statistics of Liberia..... Foreign Relations.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES, as appointed by the President, are as follows :

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Hon. James W. Beekman. Dr. James Hall.
Finance.....	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D. H. M. Benedict, Esq. Rev. M. G. Pratt.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. K. Converse.

Standing Committees.

Agencies.....	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington. Hon. Ebenezer Flower.
Accounts.....	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., Rev. John B. Pinney, Freeman Keyes, Esq.
Emigration.....	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., H. O. Pinneo, Esq., Rev. Franklin Butler.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read a statement touching the northwest boundary of Liberia; which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

Letters were submitted from Henry Stevens, Esq., Burlington, Vermont, January 11, Dr. L. A. Smith, Newark, N. J., January 16; and John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, January 11, stating the cause of their absence from the present meeting of the Board.

A communication was read from the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Secretary of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, Boston, January 13, transmitting an attested copy of the annexed resolution adopted by the Trustees at their annual meeting held on the 11th instant, viz: "Voted, That the thanks of this Corporation be presented to the American Colonization Society for their generous and seasonable appropriation of two thousand and five hundred dollars towards the support of Liberia College for the past year."

The Thirty-second Annual Report of the New Jersey Colonization Society was presented, and, on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, presented and read a report of his labors and collections during the past year, which, on motion, was referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

 Report of Rev. Franklin Butler.

REPORT OF REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER.

*To the Board of Directors of the
American Colonization Society:*

The entire receipts from my district for 1864 exceed four thousand five hundred dollars, (\$4,500,) being chiefly bequests, and more than has come from this field for several years. The donations have not varied much from those of previous reports.

Obvious causes appertaining to the condition of our country have impeded an advance in receipts, while by the favor of those who have long regarded our enterprize as the distinguished instrument of good to Africa and our own land, we have been saved from a calamitous retrocession.

In my labors the past year, I have found gratifying readiness among the people to hear of Africa and the work of this Society. Objections have disappeared, and other schemes of colonization have become obsolete. All questions relative to this subject have appeared to converge in the public mind to this single point, of African emigration or dwelling in this country?

The State Societies are living organizations, supported by men who are in thorough sympathy with our work.

The African Repository, with its carefully selected matter and its discreet and able editorials, is a welcome visitor to our friends and an efficient and indispensable agent of our cause. Its list of readers in my district is living and paying. The number distributed will, I trust, soon be enlarged.

If in the infancy of this Society, when its work was wholly experimental and its receipts insignificant, it was necessary to make diligent use of the press and the living voice, to gain public attention and secure the sympathy and aid of Christian philanthropists, much more are these required in such a day as this, when amid the din of conflicting opinions and fanciful schemes, that which "came from God" may be lost sight of and neglected, even by its friends. Not the current receipts, but the magnitude of our cause and the exigency of our times, should be the measure of our effort by speech and by pen.

In the future I can perceive but one path of safety, viz: steady adherence to the principles and practice marked for us by the wise men of 1816.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANKLIN BUTLER,

Agent for Northern New England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy proposed amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, which were read and laid over for consideration.

Report of the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1865.

The Board of Directors met this morning pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

The Minutes of the session of yesterday were read and approved.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that the topics referred to them did not, in their judgment, call for any action on the part of the Board.

Letters were presented and read from George L. Armstrong, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Mr. Joseph S. Attwell, Philadelphia, January 12, in relation to aiding the people of Barbados to remove to Liberia. When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That said communications be referred to the standing Committee on Emigration.

The hour—12 o'clock—for the meeting of the Society having come, the Board took a recess for a brief period, and then resumed its session.

Mr. Ropes, as chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have examined the books and accounts of the Society for the year 1864, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched. They have also examined the various accounts presented by Dr. James Hall, relating to the ship Mary Caroline Stevens and the various ship-

Report of Dr. James Hall.

ments of merchandise made in her, with the final results and settlements of the same; and your Committee beg leave to report the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

Resolved 1, That the Accounts of the Financial Secretary for the year are approved.

Resolved 2, That the accounts of Dr. James Hall with this Society are approved.

J. S. ROPES, *Chairman.*

The Report of Dr. James Hall as Agent of the Society's ship Mary Caroline Stevens, was read and accepted. The following is the conclusion of the Report:

"I cannot close this Report, which terminates my official relations with the Society, without expressing my deep sense of obligation to this Board and to the Executive Committee, for their kind considerations of my services, from time to time expressed, not only during the brief period in which I have acted as Agent for the ship, but for the long term of years in which, although no official relations existed between us, yet circumstances and inclination both conspired to make it at once a duty and pleasure to serve them."

On motion of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Dr. James Hall for his laborious and faithful services as Agent of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were taken up, considered, and on motion, were laid on the table.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean offered the following amendment to the Constitution of the Society, which was discussed, and on being put to vote was lost, viz:

Resolved, That the 4th Article of the Constitution be so amended as to substitute for the words "The third Tuesday in January," the words, "The third Tuesday in April" as the annual meeting of the Society.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Rev. H. M. Blodgett, George

Report of the Committee on Finance.

W. S. Hall, Esq., and Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., being present, were invited to seats in the Board.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Jan. 18, 1865.

The Board met this evening agreeably to adjournment: President Latrobe in the chair.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

On motion of the Financial Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The President appointed Hon. James W. Beekman, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., and Rev. M. G. Pratt a committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year. The committee, after a brief absence, recommended the re-election of the present Officers, viz :

Honorary Secretary—Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copping.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The report was accepted, and the officers named were duly elected.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following, which was, on motion, accepted, viz :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance ask leave to report, that they have examined the papers referred to them, and find no cause to recommend any change of

Report of the Committee on Emigration.

Investments, or to offer any resolutions giving instructions to the Executive Committee. If opportunities for advantageous changes occur, the Executive Committee will doubtless know it, and avail themselves of them.

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JOSEPH TRACY,
H. M. BENEDICT, } *Committee.*
M. G. PRATT,

Mr. Pettit, as chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report; which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted, viz:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration to whom was referred, in addition to the ordinary topics confided to them, the various communications presented to the Board in relation to the application of certain persons in the Island of Barbados for the aid of the Society to enable them to remove to Liberia, together with the resolution offered by the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington to appropriate ten thousand dollars for that purpose, respectfully Report:

In the first place, that the prospect of any considerable emigration of persons from this country in the early part of the present year is not favorable, and that it is probable the number will be but small. The present unsettled condition of the colored race is such that they will not be likely to give their immediate attention to the many advantages presented for their acceptance by this Society, and we shall probably have to wait for some time for the resumption of the former activity of our operations in this respect. The Committee, at the same time, are of the opinion expressed in their last annual report, that it is very desirable to increase the number of emigrants for the reason that they are needed for the development of the physical resources of the country, and for promoting the interests of Liberia generally.

In this condition of our affairs an accession of strength is offered to the Republic of Liberia by the applicants for passage from the Island of Barbados, above referred to, and, in the opinion of the Committee, it would be desirable to render them the assistance they solicit. They are represented, on respectable authority, as industrious, moral and intelligent, and would be justly considered as a desirable accession to that country. The communications referred to the Committee, and submitted to the Board, are most creditable to the intelligence and moral sentiments of the writers. They represent the applicants as teachers, tradesmen, and agriculturists, speak favorably of them in all respects, and the more especially in regard to their industry, when we consider that they are skilled in cultivating tropical pro-

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

ducts, and in preparing them for commerce. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia.

WM. V. PETTIT, *Chairman*.

On motion of the Rev. J. Tracy, D. D., it was

Resolved, That this Society does not pledge itself, by this appropriation, to aid any future emigrants from the West Indies to Liberia.

Hon. G. Washington Warren, as chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, reported verbally that the business before them did not, in their judgment, call for a more formal report.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Society proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, were again taken up and considered, and are as follows :

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Resolved, That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows : "The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons--the Executive Committee to be ex-officio members of the Board."

Resolved, That the seventh article be so amended as to substitute for the sentence, "Seven Directors shall form a quorum," the following : "Ten Directors shall form a quorum, of which a majority shall be other than members of the Executive Committee."

On the question being taken on the first proposed amendment, it was lost. The second was laid on the table.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Directors united in prayer, offered by the Hon. Peter Par-

Conclusion.

ker, when the Board adjourned to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

WM. C. C. GER, *Secretary.*



THE SETTLER'S PORTION.

LIBERIA extends along the west coast of Africa, northwest to southeast, for upwards of six hundred miles. This territory has been purchased by more than twenty different treaties, and in all cases the natives have, without compulsion, freely parted with their title for a satisfactory price. The extension towards the interior is indefinite and irregular. The main solicitude has been to secure the line of sea coast, to connect the different colonies into one Republic, and to exclude the slave trade. The experience hitherto has been that to any desirable extent new acquisitions can be made by purchase of the chiefs interiorward. Its progress now is towards the heart of the continent, and it may eventually, like the United States, reach from ocean to ocean.

Its government resembles our own. It has a President, Vice President, Senate and House of Representatives, elected by popular vote, Supreme and other courts, justices of the peace, a small navy and a well-trained militia, that have been tried and proved equal to every occasion. The independence of the Republic has been acknowledged by nearly all the leading powers of Europe and by the United States. Universal freedom prevails under its jurisdiction. The English is the national language.

The native tribes within its territory live mostly in their own towns, subject to their own headmen and their own laws, yet amenable to the Liberian authority—having all the protection and privileges of citizens. A large number have become such, and not a few creditably fill various public offices. School-houses and churches, built generally of brick, exist in the different settlements, and are free to Liberian and native children. Several seminaries are in operation for the more advanced scholars of both sexes, and a College has been established for the thorough education and training of young men.

The climate is uniformly sultry and moist; but the heat is not excessive, the thermometer, in the wet season, stands at about 77 degrees, and in the dry, after sunrise, at about 82 degrees. So that the heat of Liberia is never insupportable, and commonly, very comfortably moderate. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The wet season begins about the 10th of May. The latter part of May and whole of June comprise the most rainy period. July and August are, commonly, almost as dry as the same months in America, and the weather is delightfully cool. January, February and March are the driest. March and April are the hottest months.

Emigrants have to pass, shortly after their arrival, through what is called the acclimatizing fever. It is a bilious remittent fever, which usually passes into the intermittent form. The first settlers suffered severely from this disease, but now that its treatment is better understood, and the proper accommodation and attendance is provided, it has ceased to be much dreaded. Two or three deaths usually happen out of every one hundred emigrants, but it is observed that the fatal cases are almost always those of persons who were previously in bad health, or who neglect the simple precautions which are prescribed for new comers. In many cases, on the other hand, the immigrants find their health improved by the change of country.

Advances are making in agriculture and commerce. The soil yields a rapid and encouraging reward. A vast variety of vegetables, topical fruits, and domestic animals and fowls are rapidly produced. Excellent fish are in abundance. A farmer raised last year fifty-five thousand pounds of sugar. Half a million of coffee trees are under cultivation. Cotton is grown more extensively than ever before. Mineral wealth of the richest qualities abound. Thirty coast traders were built, and are owned and manned by the Liberians, and numerous large vessels ply to this country and England.

Worthy colored people are provided by the American Colonization Society with a comfortable passage and abundant food on the voyage—which is made usually in from thirty to forty days—and support, medical attendance and a habitation for six months after arrival, all without charge or expectation of payment at any time. The Liberian Republic gives each adult five acres of land, and an additional quantity according to the number of the family. The settlements are all open to new comers, and they and others can leave whenever they please, provided that they are free from debt, and have the means to remove. Citizenship follows the declaration of allegiance.